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SOME ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF BIRDS IN CALIFORNIA

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The following records of birds from various parts of California seem to be worthy of publication.

Pigeon Hawk. *Falco columbarius richardsonii*. A male immature of this race was collected five miles SW of Gonzales, Monterey County, on 31 October 1937. Another male immature was collected near Adin, Modoc County, on 31 December 1937.

American Golden Plover. *Pluvialis dominica fulva*. A female adult of this subspecies was collected at the south end of Tulare Lake, King's County, on 26 October 1940. This appears to be the first inland record of this race for this state. It was with two other birds that resembled *P. d. dominica* rather than *P. d. fulva*.

Costa's Hummingbird. *Calypte costae*. During April 1959 I noted a relatively small female hummingbird in my back yard in San Jose, Santa Clara County. I presumed it to be a small female Anna's, until one day when the bird fed on a cluster of lemon blossoms within about 2 ft of my face. I instantly realized it was a Costa's when it gave the peculiar twittering call of this species, which is totally unlike that given by any other local species. She came regularly to feed and departed southeastward over the back fence. I did not see her after the first week of October.

On 4 April 1960, she, or another female, was noted in the yard feeding on various flowers. On 6 June of that year, a neighbor girl brought me a partially decomposed nestling hummingbird killed in falling from the nest to the concrete in her back yard about 150 ft SE of our yard. I prepared the specimen as best I could considering its condition, compared it with young *costae* of comparable age, and found it to be typical. The female brought one young into our yard until about the middle of July.

The nearest nesting site of recent times known to me was about 3 miles SW of the town of San Benito, San Benito County, about 75 miles SE of San Jose.

Eastern Kingbird. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. An immature female of this species was collected about 1 mile NE of Gaviota, Santa Barbara County, on 14 September 1937. It was taken within less than a mile of where I saw one in September 1931.

Wied's Crested Flycatcher. *Myiarchus tyrannulus magister*. As I was driving up the Colorado River north of Needles, San Bernardino County, on a two-wheel track road through the riverside growth on 23 May 1949 I heard a bird call that I had not heard for nearly 30 years. Somehow I remembered it as the call of this species. The bird, an adult male, was

sighted about 30 ft away on a lower limb of a willow tree. I collected it, and at the shot another flew out of a hole in the same tree. I drove off the road, stood on one of the fenders, and looked into the hole. Four young flew out and disappeared into the willows toward the river.

Northern Shrike. *Lanius excubitor invictus*. A female of this form was collected in Round Valley, Inyo County, about 30 ft S of the Mono County line on 27 February 1935. It was eating a junco when taken. Two others were noted the same day, one on the University of Nevada campus in Reno, Nevada, and the other in the town of Bridgeport, in northern Mono County.

Black-headed Grosbeak. *Phaeucticus melanocephalus maculatus*. An adult male of this form entered the banding trap in my back yard along with some *Zonotrichia* on 7 January 1962. It was prepared as a specimen and was found to be in excellent condition except for one missing outer tail feather.

Rosy Finch. *Leucosticte* spp. On 19 November 1947, as I came out of the canyon on the SW side of Deep Springs Valley in eastern Inyo County, I noted that the road ahead was almost covered with birds for at least 100 yards. They proved to be rosy finches and the flock was estimated to contain at least 10,000 birds. I fired two shots and picked up six specimens of *L. tephrocotis tephrocotis*, two of *L. t. wallowa*, and two of *L. atrata*. The birds were feeding on the seeds of Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*) which were being blown about by rather strong gusts of wind. During my three days stay in the valley, this great flock of birds shifted back and forth over the valley floor and the surrounding lower slopes. At one time, when taking motion pictures of some of them, I actually had birds walk between my legs as I stood behind the tripod.

Another specimen of *L. t. tephrocotis* was collected at the same place on 2 November 1952 from a flock of about 80 birds. Another of the same race was collected on 3 November 1953 at Panamint Springs in southern Inyo County. I was surprised that no *L. t. dawsoni* were collected even though this subspecies nests within 20 miles of Deep Springs Valley in the higher parts of the White Mountains.

Tree Sparrow. *Spizella arborea ochracea*. On 13 November 1948, as I was checking Buckhorn Spring in the southeastern corner of Deep Springs Valley in order to find out how many bighorn sheep and other species of birds and mammals were making use of this water supply, I noticed an adult male Tree Sparrow hopping through the loose rocks a few feet away. I took motion pictures of the bird and then collected it.

Harris' Sparrow. *Zonotrichia querula*. A female adult was collected on 14 November 1948 at Laws, Inyo County. It was with a flock of 9 or 10 of the

same species and about 20 White-crowned Sparrows (*Z. leucophrys*).

White-throated Sparrow. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. An immature male was collected at the banding trap in my yard in San Jose on 25 November 1961.

McCown's Longspur. *Rhynchophanes mccownii*. On 16 October 1949 an adult male was collected near the marsh in Deep Springs Valley, Inyo County. There were at least six others of this species in the mixed flock of three species of longspurs totaling about 120 birds.

Lapland Longspur. *Calcarius lapponicus alascentis*.

On 13 October 1949 an adult female was collected from the abovementioned flock. There were at least 40 others. Another female was collected four miles E of Calipatria, Imperial County, on 11 February 1939. It was in a flock of Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*).

Chestnut-collared Longspur. *Calcarius ornatus*. Three specimens were collected from the Deep Springs Valley flock: a female on 12 October, a female on 13 October, and a male on 16 October 1949.

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OCCURRENCE AND NESTING OF WILSON'S PHALAROPES AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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On 8 June 1965 three Wilson's Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*), two females and a male in breeding plumage, were observed on the bank of one of five settling ponds at the Iona Island sewage treatment plant north of the International Airport at Vancouver, British Columbia. Another male was flushed from the shore of a small open marshy area nearby, and, after a short search, a nest containing four eggs was found.

The nest was a mere depression in the sand among short vegetation and was scantily lined with short pieces of fine grasses and wood chips. The eggs were ovate pyriform and a ground buff-brown, heavily blotched and speckled with dark brown. The clutch was collected, set mark 224/665 in my collection. The eggs averaged 33.8×23.6 mm and incubation was slightly advanced.

A year later, on 7 June 1966, Lowell Orcutt located three young Wilson's Phalaropes among the grasses near the two center settling ponds. He counted five pairs of adults in the immediate vicinity.

On 10 and 11 June 1967 Robert E. Luscher located a nest with four eggs and a brood of three young Wilson's Phalaropes among the grasses in the same area. Nest materials were typical but the nest itself

was well concealed by overhanging grasses. Color transparencies of the young were secured.

The earliest arrival date for Wilson's Phalaropes at Iona Island (two pairs) was recorded by Madelon A. Schouten on 13 May 1967. The latest departure date was recorded as 9 September 1967 by Ian Yule. Robert E. Luscher recorded a maximum population of 20 birds, adults and immatures, on 3 August 1967.

Godfrey (Nat'l. Mus. Canada, Bull. 203:167, 1966) shows the breeding range of Wilson's Phalaropes in western Canada as extending into interior central and southern British Columbia. Outside the recorded breeding range (that is, west of the Cascade Mountains and central Interior Plateau of British Columbia) the bird is considered a casual migrant (AOU Checklist, p. 211, 1957).

A small breeding population (up to six pairs) of Wilson's Phalaropes has become established at Iona Island, Vancouver, British Columbia. This extends the known breeding range for this species approximately 250 miles west to the southern coast of British Columbia.

Small numbers of Wilson's Phalaropes have been recorded by Robert E. Luscher, Gwen Wright, myself, and others during the summers of 1966 and 1967 at the Ladner sewage pond and the George C. Reifel Waterfowl Refuge, both areas about 10 miles S of Iona Island. It appears that Wilson's Phalarope is now locally a common summer resident near Vancouver.

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THE TAXONOMIC POSITION OF THE HORNBILL *RHYTICEROS PLICATUS SUBRUFICOLLIS* (BLYTH) AS INDICATED BY THE MALLOPHAGA

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Sanft (1953) regarded *Aceros subruficollis* (Blyth) as synonymous with *A. undulatus* (Shaw). He found that one specimen from SW Siam matched the four characters commonly used to identify *A. subruficollis*, but 15 specimens from other areas had mixed characters for the two species. He stated that, among others, Peters (1945) and Delacour (1947) "agree in considering *Aceros subruficollis* (Blyth) a valid species. . . ." However, both Peters and Delacour listed *subruficollis* as a subspecies of *plicatus*. Deignan (1963) divided the genus *Aceros* into *Aceros* and *Rhyticeros*, and kept *R. plicatus subruficollis* and *R. undulatus* in two distinct species.

The present study was made in memory of H. G. Deignan, who was pleased that his opinion would seem to be confirmed by the amblyceran Mallophaga. *Chapinia boonsongi* Elbel was found on both subspecies of *Rhyticeros undulatus* in the Oriental region, and *C. hirta* (Rudow) was found on *R. plicatus subruficollis*. These two species of *Chapinia* were so different that Elbel (1967) placed them in different species groups. This would suggest that the birds have been separated for a considerable length of time. Kellogg (1896) stated that Mallophaga spent their entire lives on the host bird and that infestation of new hosts was accomplished by the actual migration of individuals from one bird to another during copulation, nesting, or roosting. However, if the bird populations became isolated so that they could not interbreed, the Mallophaga would be isolated on the host population and could not interbreed with lice of different host populations. With time and isolation, both host and Mallophaga might separate into different species (Elbel and Emerson 1959).

Sanft's opinion would seem to be confirmed by